

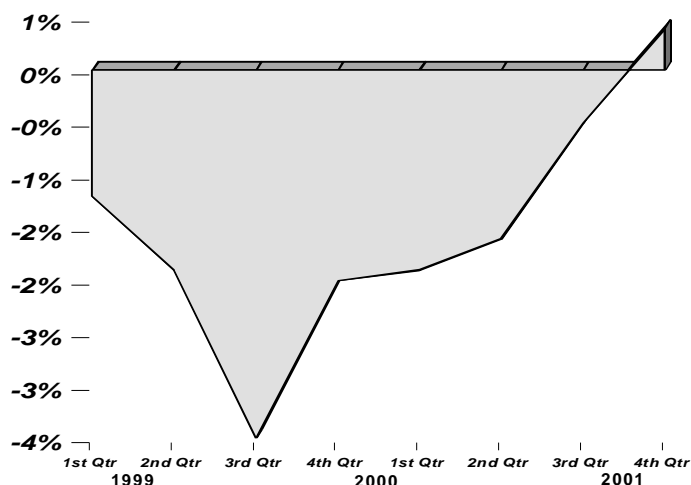
# Millard County

June 2002

Millard County ended 2001 with some mighty unclear signals from its economic indicators. Unemployment rose substantially. *But* jobs are on the upswing again for the first time in two years. Construction activity looks terrible. *But* it is being compared against atypically large 2000 figures. Although sales ended on an up note, the growth figures haven't been exactly consistent.

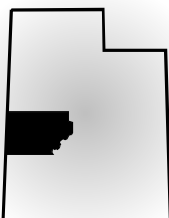
What's an economist to think? Well, first of all, the best and most reliable indicator of a county's economic well-being is the year-over growth rate in nonfarm jobs. Let's be frank. Millard County has done just lousy in this department for the last several years—and that's with the addition of the egg plant. However, by the fourth quarter of 2001, Millard County was once again adding employment instead

## Millard County Year-Over Growth in Nonfarm Jobs



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## Economic Newsletter



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Current through December 2001



# Just the Facts

	3rd Quarter		Percent	4th Quarter		Percent
	2000	2001	Change	2000	2001	Change
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	4.5%		3.8%	6.3%	
<b>Nonfarm Jobs</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Total Construction (000s)	\$1,393.7	\$895.1	-35.8%	\$16,581.4	\$1,730.7	-89.6%
<b>New Home Permits</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-50.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57.1%</b>
Taxable Sales (000s)	\$29,703.8	\$30,450.7	2.5%	\$26,608.6	\$28,778.0	8.2%



## Summary

- The most promising Millard County economic indicator is the growth in nonfarm jobs.
- After two years of contraction, fourth quarter 2001 showed a year-over increase in employment of just under 1 percent.
- At the same time, recessionary pressures and job losses in prior quarters have jacked the unemployment rate up.
- Government employment growth helped generate the fourth-quarter turnaround.
- Some of the most severe job losses occurred in mining and trade.
- Construction permitting values stand out negatively when compared to 2000, because of the large building permit for the cheese plant approved last year.
- Sales growth ranged from mediocre during third quarter to healthy in fourth quarter.

of losing—and despite a national recession. As additional new jobs are projected to come on-line, Millard County's labor market seems destined to improve in 2002.

## unemployment

A steady decline in the number of jobs available coupled with national recessionary pressures combined to shove Millard County's unemployment rate up to 6.3 percent in the final quarter of 2001. The previous three quarters had shown an increasing trend, but fourth quarter produced a decided jump. The difference between the rates for the fourth quarters of 2000 and 2001 measured a full 2.5 percentage points.

Millard County's unemployment rate for 2001 measured 4.9 percent—slightly higher than the Utah and U.S. figures (4.4 percent and 4.8 percent respectively). The average of unemployed workers in Millard County measured 210 for an increase of almost 22 percent when compared with the previous year. The remarkable story in this unemployment tale is really the fact that with so many lost positions over the past several years, unemployment hasn't skyrocketed before now. Previously, workers have found work elsewhere, moved, or removed themselves from the labor market.

## nonfarm jobs

It has finally happened. After more than two years of job losses, Millard County's non-farm employment is once again "in the black." Could the last half of 2001 be the start of

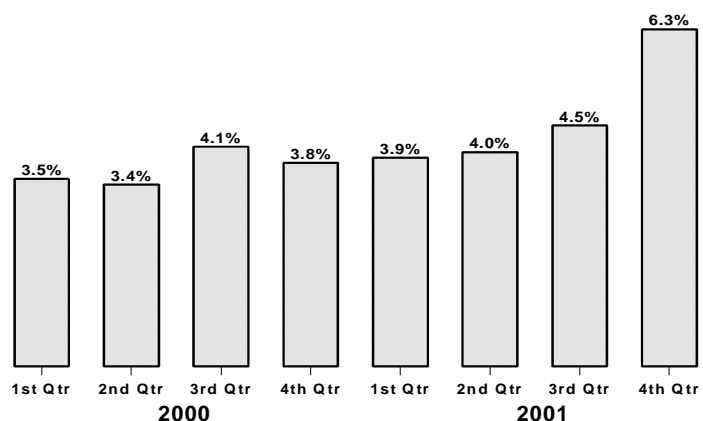
brighter labor market days in store? Millard County started losing employment long before the national recession was a cloud on the horizon. But, if one quarter is indicative of a trend, Millard County may be on the road to labor market recovery.

The turnaround hadn't quite happened in third quarter. Although the year-to-year loss was quite small (down 0.5 percent), it still registered in negative territory. By fourth quarter, the employment scene was improving. Okay, it wasn't improving a lot. A 0.4-percent increase might not be worth writing home about. A 14-job gain might not be the economy of Millard County's dreams. But, this is the first departure from the trend of lost jobs in more than two years. Unfortunately, pockets of decline are still evident.

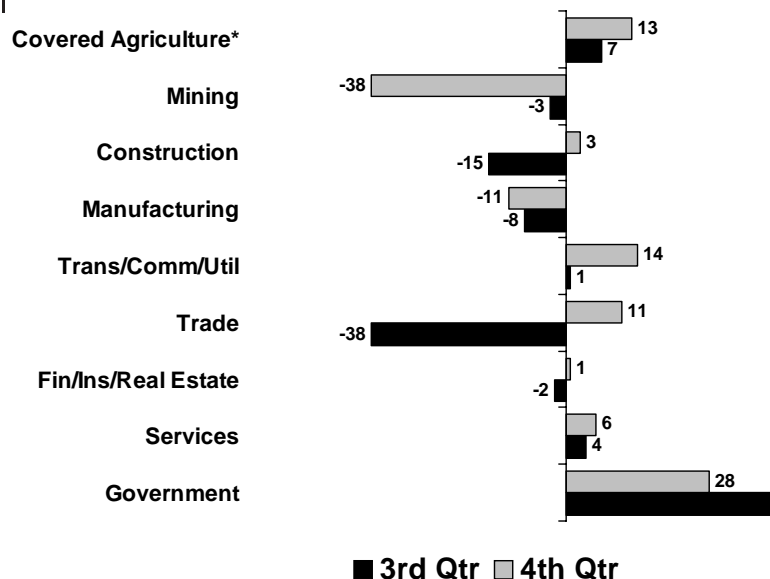
## *government saves the day*

In fact, **government** was the primary savior of Millard County's economy. The public sector added the largest number of new positions—both in the third and fourth quarters. Year-over job gains in

### Millard County Unemployment Rates



## Millard County Nonfarm Job Growth 2000 - 2001



quarter and employment gains the next. Only business services managed to make any consistent, substantial gains.

While the third-quarter employment increase for **transportation/communications/utilities** was rather small (14 jobs), the fourth-quarter figure was almost nonexistent (1 job). This industry is suffering job losses in trucking and warehousing that are basically being offset by employment gains in utilities.

these two quarters ranged from roughly 30 to 40 jobs. This was merely moderate expansion for the public sector—in the 3 to 4 percent range. Federal, state and local entities all added employment, with state government showing some of the fastest growth.

Only three other industries showed two-quarter gains. **Covered agriculture** (that part of farming employment covered by the unemployment insurance laws—usually large establishments) added seven jobs between the third quarters of 2000 and 2001 while fourth quarter employment totals rose by 13 positions. This rather mediocre 2-percent showing was helpful nonetheless.

**Services** managed a similar meager gain—four jobs during the third quarter and six during the fourth quarter. Growth rates in this large industry proved even less impressive—about 1 percent for both quarters. Performances among the various services subcategories varied dramatically—showing job losses one

## up-down or down-up?

Several industries just couldn't decide which way to go. **Trade** started out with a 40-job decline between the third quarters of 2000 and 2001. But, by fourth quarter, trade was adding employment to the tune of 11 new jobs. Food stores and eating drinking places were the culprits behind the third-quarter loss. Automotive-related retail trade establishments stepped forward in fourth quarter to keep retail trade in a job-gaining position.

**Construction** also showed signs of a split personality with a 15-job loss in third quarter coupled with a fourth-quarter three-position improvement. Declines among special trade contractors pushed third quarter construction employment down. During fourth quarter, residential general contractors generate most of the employment increase.

The **finance/insurance/real estate** industry joined this confused group. Between the third quarters of 2000 and 2001, this industry lost two jobs only to gain one back during the next quarter.

## losing all the way

**Mining** managed to lose employment in both the third and fourth quarters. The third-quarter, three-position loss was not particularly painful. But fourth quarter's year-over decline resulted in nearly 40 lost jobs and decimated mining's employment ranks by nearly 40 percent.

Employment in the **manufacturing** industry also experienced job declines in both the final quarters of 2001. Losses weren't particularly large—eight jobs one quarter and 11 positions the next. However, they compounded an already difficult job-loss problem in manufacturing. Almost all this employment loss can be traced to food product manufacturing. In fact, several manufacturing categories showed employment gains.

## construction

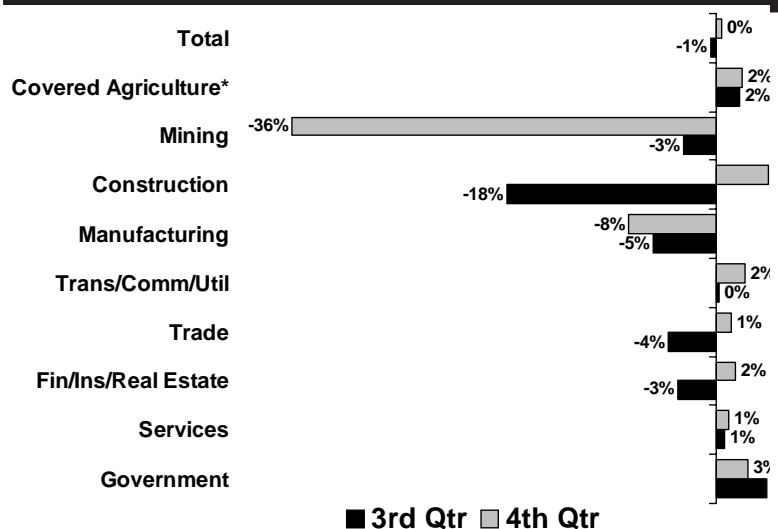
Construction values for fourth quarter 2000 continue to dominate the building-permit landscape in Millard County. The reason is simple. Fourth quarter 2000 witnessed the permitting of the new cheese packaging plant in Fillmore. When the cheese plant permit is included, construction values dropped 68 percent between 2000 and 2001. When the cheese plant permit is excluded, fourth quarter 2001 construction values

rose by 22 percent. Just keep this in mind in this discussion of construction activity in Millard County.

Even though it wasn't up against a mammoth building permit in 2000, third quarter figures still took a nosedive. In comparison to the third quarter of 2000, construction values in Millard County dropped by almost 36 percent. Moreover, nearly every single category suffered a year-to-year loss. The number of housing permits issued dropped by half. Following the residential lead, nonresidential permit values also dipped by half when compared to a year earlier. Only residential additions/alterations/repairs displayed a third quarter year-over increase.

Of course, fourth quarter 2001 gets to be compared with that giant cheese plant permit. It doesn't come out looking too good. We're talking an 89-percent decrease in new nonresidential permit values on a year-over basis. But again, when the cheese plant authorization is excluded, fourth quarter actually almost tripled. In other words, the anomaly

## Millard County Nonfarm Job Growth 2000 - 2001



certainly helped construction in the county. Still, comparing other quarters against it doesn't seem quite fair.

Homebuilding picked up quite nicely during the fourth quarter. The number of permits jumped by 57 percent and the value of those home permits swelled by 142 percent. In addition, both residential and nonresidential additions/alterations/repairs reaped a substantial year-to-year increase.

## home talk

In 2001, 43 permits for residential buildings were issued in Millard County. While the number of permits actually decreased by 10 percent when compared with 2000, the value of the new home permits rose by 10 percent. Most of the construction activity continues to occur outside Millard County's major townships. In fact, 23 of the 43 permits were categorized as "balance of county." Delta authorized eight new homes, Fillmore approved four homes, Hinckley generated five new residential buildings, Oak City showed two new permits and Kanosh tagged along with one new home authorization.

Almost 70 percent of the permits approved were for traditional single-family homes. The remaining 13 permits were approvals for mobile homes, manufactured homes or cabins.

## nonresidential numbers

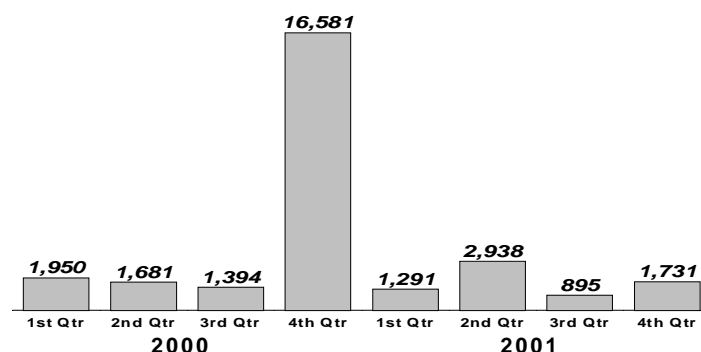
Well, no one permitted a major manufacturing building during 2001, so we have to report that

overall new nonresidential permitting in 2001 registered 89 percent lower than in 2000. Only \$1.9 million in permits were approved in 2001 compared to a value of \$17.2 in 2000. Nonresidential building activity is following the residential lead. Most permits are for work outside the county's major townships. A majority of these building permits were approved for nonspecified nonresidential buildings. However, one permit was issued for a church building totaling \$75,000.

## sales

Gross taxable sales growth continued to show the pattern of recent quarters—no pattern. Okay, I lied, there's a pattern—good, mediocre; good, mediocre. The last half of 2001 remained true to form. Compared to the third quarter of 2000, figures for the third quarter of 2001 were up 2.5 percent. That's not a huge increase, but it is respectable. Fourth quarter's year-over increase on the other hand was certainly robust—up 8 percent. Moreover, Millard County fared even

**Millard County**  
**Total Permitted Construction (\$000s)**



better for 2001 as a whole. Annual gross taxable sales figures show a 12-percent increase.

## retail rebounds

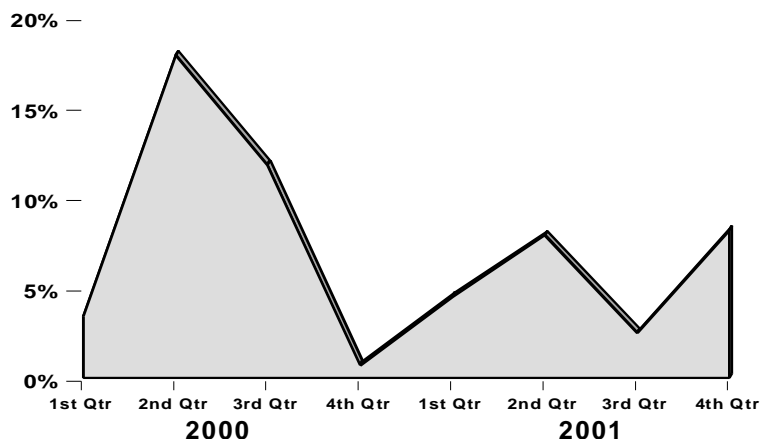
Sales in the retail trade category actually dipped during the third quarter. This 2-percent, year-over decline was generated by double-digit drops at building/garden stores, general merchandise stores, and apparel stores. Other retail trade categories showed moderate to robust growth. By the fourth quarter, retail trade sales looked better. A surge in building/garden store and motor vehicle dealer sales helped push fourth quarter's year-over growth rate up to 6 percent. Remember that this was the era of zero or low-percent car financing. In fact, with out these two industries' improvements, retail trade sales in Millard County would have also dropped during the fourth quarter.

On the other hand, wholesale trade sales made a stupendous showing. Third quarter sales almost doubled!

## services waffle

Yikes! What happened to service industry gross taxable sales during the third quarter? Sales dropped more than 40 percent. A negative adjustment to business services sales really knocked the wind out of third quarter's sails. Business services sales also kept fourth quarter's numbers below par. A 77-percent decline in business services sales was the primary contributor to a year-over drop of about 2 percent during the fourth quarter of 2001.

## Millard County Taxable Sales Year-Over Growth



## investment time

Among the Millard County industries categorized in the "business investment" group, several performances stand out. During the third quarter, manufacturing increased expenditures by almost 160 percent over the previous year. Communications made a similarly large gain—this time during the fourth quarter (up 130 percent).

## finish

With such scattered results among Millard County's economic indicators, it might be wise to watch them closely. Still, the county seems to have taken the first few baby steps towards economic recovery in the last part of 2001.

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# Economic Events

- The Delta Egg Farm helped boost egg production in Utah to record levels last year. In all, Utah farms produced 853 million eggs in Utah during 2001, up from 712 million in 2000 and 521 million in 1999. The Delta Egg Farm accounted for almost all of the 64-percent increase between 1999 and 2001. About 80 jobs have been created since the farm opened. 2/16/02
- The Millard County School District has decided to build a new office building after determining the current facility has so many building code violations it is beyond renovation. The 10,000-square-foot building will cost about \$1 million and should be completed in two years. Funds will come from the district's capital outlay budget. 2/13/02
- The Millard County Commission has thrown its support behind a proposal to have Congress make the county part of the Great Basin Heritage Area. If the designation is granted, the county can receive federal funds to promote area tourism. 12/28/01



**Smart business people know where to find the latest, most accurate information available about economic trends, the labor market, cost of living and industry trends. There's county-level economic information too, and it's all FREE on the DWS Economic Information Web site:**

<http://jobs.utah.gov/wi>



# Labor Market Indicators

## Millard County

	Third Quarter (Jul-Sep)			Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)			Annual Average		
	2000	2001(p)	Percent Change	2000	2001(p)	Percent Change	2000	2001(p)	Percent Change
<b>Civilian Labor Force*</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4,308</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4,318</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Employed	4,091	4,094	0.1	4,145	4,134	-0.3	4,146	4,082	-1.5
Unemployed	173	193	11.6	163	278	70.6	172	209	21.5
<i>Percent of Labor force</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.5</i>		<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.3</i>		<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>	
<b>Total Nonagricultural Jobs**</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Mining	109	106	-2.8	105	67	-36.2	108	97	-10.2
Contract Construction	84	69	-17.9	68	71	4.4	75	64	-14.7
Manufacturing	148	140	-5.4	146	135	-7.5	148	143	-3.4
<i>Durable Goods</i>	62	69	11.3	57	67	17.5	61	69	13.1
<i>Non-durable Goods</i>	86	70	-18.6	89	68	-23.6	87	74	-14.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	599	600	0.2	594	608	2.4	594	596	0.3
Trade	928	890	-4.1	880	891	1.3	907	889	-2.0
<i>Wholesale</i>	86	90	4.7	81	84	3.7	87	89	2.3
<i>Retail</i>	842	800	-5.0	799	807	1.0	820	800	-2.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	61	59	-3.3	64	65	1.6	61	62	1.6
Service	572	576	0.7	580	586	1.0	579	576	-0.5
Government	968	1,010	4.3	1,059	1,087	2.6	1,043	1,056	1.2
<i>Federal</i>	117	129	10.3	99	101	2.0	104	106	1.9
<i>State</i>	100	114	14.0	102	114	11.8	101	109	7.9
<i>Local</i>	751	767	2.1	858	872	1.6	838	841	0.4
<b>Total Covered Employment***</b>	<b>3,862</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Covered Agricultural Employment	393	401	2.0	405	414	2.2	386	322	-16.6

\* Seasonally Adjusted.

\*\* Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

\*\*\* Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance laws.

p = Preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.

# Permit-Authorized Construction

## Millard County

	Third Quarter (Jul-Sep)			Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)			Annual		
	2000	2001	Percent Change	2000	2001	Percent Change	2000	2001	Percent Change
<b>Millard County</b>									
New Dwelling Units	14	7	-50.0%	7	11	57.1%	48	43	-10.4%
New Residential (\$000)	899.0	562.1	-37.5%	471.3	1,139.8	141.8%	3,901.0	4,271.2	9.5%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	326.0	160.5	-50.8%	16,065.0	444.0	-97.2%	17,191.5	1,876.5	-89.1%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	136.5	167.4	22.6%	26.1	115.5	342.5%	382.8	632.8	65.3%
Nonresidential (\$000)	32.2	5.1	-84.2%	19.0	31.4	65.3%	130.9	74.4	-43.2%
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>1,393.7</b>	<b>895.1</b>	<b>-35.8%</b>	<b>16,581.4</b>	<b>1,730.7</b>	<b>-89.6%</b>	<b>21,606.2</b>	<b>6,854.9</b>	<b>-68.3%</b>
<b>Delta</b>									
New Dwelling Units	1	2	100.0%	2	2	0.0%	4	8	100.0%
New Residential (\$000)	67.0	327.1	388.2%	259.8	345.6	33.0%	462.3	1,308.2	183.0%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	100.8	26.5	-73.7%	0.0	294.0	---	131.4	433.3	229.8%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	53.9	25.8	-52.1%	12.0	47.0	291.7%	97.5	118.6	21.6%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	5.0	---	0.0	31.4	---	18.7	43.4	132.1%
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>384.4</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>718.0</b>	<b>164.2%</b>	<b>709.9</b>	<b>1,903.5</b>	<b>168.1%</b>
<b>Fillmore</b>									
New Dwelling Units	0	1	---	0	1	---	3	4	33.3%
New Residential (\$000)	0.0	80.0	---	0.0	110.0	---	509.0	570.0	12.0%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	28.0	3.5	-87.5%	16,023.9	38.9	-99.8%	16,489.4	205.4	-98.8%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	59.1	26.3	-55.5%	8.2	45.9	459.8%	235.8	225.8	-4.2%
Nonresidential (\$000)	32.2	0.1	-99.7%	19.0	0.0	-100.0%	112.2	27.1	-75.8%
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>-7.9%</b>	<b>16,051.1</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>-98.8%</b>	<b>17,346.4</b>	<b>1,028.3</b>	<b>-94.1%</b>
<b>Hinkley</b>									
New Dwelling Units	2	0	-100.0%	3	3	0.0%	7	5	-28.6%
New Residential (\$000)	15.5	0.0	-100.0%	76.5	152.2	99.0%	151.1	215.3	42.5%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	8.0	0.0	-100.0%	46.0	4.0	-91.3%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	2.5	0.0	-100.0%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	3.9	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

# Permit-Authorized Construction

## Millard County

	Third Quarter (Jul-Sep)			Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)			Annual		
	2000	2001	Percent Change	2000	2001	Percent Change	2000	2001	Percent Change
<b>Kanosh</b>									
New Dwelling Units	1	1	0.0%	2	0	-100.0%	8	1	-87.5%
New Residential (\$000)	75.0	125.0	66.7%	135.0	0.0	-100.0%	925.0	125.0	-86.5%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>925.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>-86.5%</b>
<b>Lyndyl</b>									
New Dwelling Units	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	0	---
New Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
New Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>---</b>
<b>Oak City</b>									
New Dwelling Units	1	0	---	0	2	---	2	2	0.0%
New Residential (\$000)	119.1	0.0	---	0.0	176.4	---	189.8	176.4	-7.1%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	14.5	7.2	-50.3%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	3.5	14.3	308.6%	0.0	10.3	---	3.5	44.4	1168.6%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-88.3%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>186.7</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>228.0</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
<b>Other Millard County</b>									
New Dwelling Units	9	3	-66.7%	0	3	---	24	23	-4.2%
New Residential (\$000)	622.4	30.0	-95.2%	0.0	355.6	---	1,663.8	1,876.3	12.8%
New Nonresidential (\$000)	197.2	130.5	-33.8%	33.1	111.1	235.6%	510.2	1,226.6	140.4%
Additions/Alterations/Repairs									
Residential (\$000)	20.0	101.0	405.0%	5.9	12.3	108.5%	43.5	244.0	460.9%
Nonresidential (\$000)	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	---
<b>Total (\$000)</b>	<b>839.6</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>-68.9%</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>479.0</b>	<b>1128.2%</b>	<b>2,217.5</b>	<b>3,346.9</b>	<b>50.9%</b>

Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

# Gross Taxable Retail Sales

## Millard County

Standard Industrial Classification	3rd Quarter (Jul - Sep)			4th Quarter (Oct - Dec)			Annual Average	
	2000	2001	% Chng	2000	2001	% Chng	2000	% Chng
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$21,078	\$20,729	-1.7	\$28,101	\$79,902	184.3	\$129,517	\$147,834
Mining	1,376,812	1,486,608	8.0	1,531,935	1,651,798	7.8	6,487,594	5,716,498
Construction	410,046	194,361	-52.6	207,820	233,430	12.3	883,374	1,259,530
Manufacturing	781,651	2,003,716	156.3	830,063	703,799	-15.2	3,049,113	4,629,965
Transportation	265,121	366,250	38.1	473,671	231,882	-51.1	1,774,213	1,254,526
Communications	1,262,632	1,671,405	32.4	1,064,435	2,438,391	129.1	4,065,012	6,781,414
Electric & Gas	2,965,546	3,462,757	16.8	3,151,254	3,471,001	10.1	11,677,801	14,393,000
Total Wholesale Trade Sales	1,781,063	3,487,840	95.8	1,511,899	1,786,658	18.2	7,135,661	12,944,766
Durable Goods	619,427	2,648,292	327.5	592,107	1,267,824	114.1	3,541,998	9,861,748
Nondurable Goods	1,161,636	839,548	-27.7	919,792	518,834	-43.6	3,593,663	3,083,018
Total Retail Trade Sales	13,105,548	12,852,954	-1.9	12,173,888	12,921,009	6.1	49,358,515	48,806,180
Building and Garden Stores	1,230,630	1,035,214	-15.9	929,891	1,135,437	22.1	4,140,325	4,039,048
General Merchandise Stores	289,269	247,669	-14.4	399,114	365,890	-8.3	1,227,130	1,150,665
Food Stores	5,840,931	5,461,740	-6.7	5,036,460	4,970,545	-1.3	21,206,002	19,678,088
Motor Vehicle Dealers	2,732,962	2,890,409	5.8	2,439,032	3,187,995	30.7	10,861,544	11,342,469
Apparel & Accessory Stores	126,240	87,763	-30.5	162,752	138,726	-9.2	525,040	431,267
Furniture Stores	86,474	176,484	104.1	91,739	87,212	-4.9	362,123	483,168
Eating & Drinking	1,500,478	1,611,009	7.4	1,422,917	1,412,779	-0.7	5,846,983	5,919,793
Miscellaneous	1,298,564	1,352,886	4.2	1,701,983	1,622,425	-4.7	5,780,368	5,751,712
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	437,593	240,308	-45.1	406,263	244,132	-39.9	1,736,842	1,145,006
Total Service Sales	6,265,660	3,670,651	-41.4	4,437,560	4,366,552	-1.6	19,559,487	15,482,946
Hotels & Lodging	846,079	931,636	10.2	433,543	464,214	4.8	2,337,319	2,511,723
Personal	116,938	129,672	10.9	105,464	172,095	63.2	446,539	546,243
Business	2,504,998	-206,008	-108.2	1,250,091	287,355	-77.0	6,195,615	830,862
Auto & Misc. Repair	2,509,065	2,622,866	4.5	2,426,798	3,224,827	32.9	9,718,805	10,836,584
Amusement & Recreation	199,141	143,961	-27.7	140,344	168,806	20.3	578,936	549,646
Health	22,880	33,481	46.3	26,218	16,261	-38.0	99,274	88,228
Education, Legal, Social	67,549	15,324	-77.3	55,102	42,994	-22.0	182,999	121,660
Public Administration	3,572	4,196	17.5	334	2,093	526.6	32,088	29,747
Private Motor Vehicle Sales	1,008,386	965,051	-4.3	770,711	638,629	-17.1	3,421,942	3,142,662
Occasional Retail Sales	14,225	23,853	67.7	17,578	8,918	-49.3	63,859	37,221
Nondisposable or Nonclassifiable	4,821	*	-100.0	3,086	*	*	14,453	261
Prior Period Adjustments CY only							-2,622,629	4,053,450
Total	\$23,703,764	\$30,450,679	2.5	\$26,608,598	\$28,777,394	8.2	\$107,366,842	\$120,365,006

Source: Utah State Tax Commission.

# Employers' Corner



## Meet Raylene Ireland

On Friday, April 12, 2002 Utah Governor Mike Leavitt announced that Raylene G. Ireland would be the new Executive Director of the Department of Workforce Services. At the same time he announced two other changes as he shuffled his cabinet. David Harmer, will head the Department of Community and Economic Development and S. Camille Anthony takes the helm at the Department of Administrative Services replacing Ireland.

"I have chosen to use these changes as an opportunity to reassign experienced and proven managers," said Leavitt. "I'm confident each will approach the challenges of their respective agencies with fresh insights."

Raylene Ireland has served as the Executive Director of the Department of Administrative Services since 1993, overseeing eight divisions critical to the internal functions of state government such as information technology services, finance and facility management and construction. During her tenure the state implemented the Wide Area Network, improving productivity and making technology available to employees statewide.

"I'm very excited to be here at Workforce Services. It's a new challenge for me and I plan to rely upon

the team that Bob Gross has put in place," said Raylene. "I am also looking forward to touring the state and introducing myself to the staff in our employment centers and regional offices."

Raylene chairs the State Capitol Preservation Subcommittee on Planning and Preservation and has played an active role in the construction project for the capitol campus. She currently serves on many committees and boards, including the Workers Compensation Fund Board, the Capitol Preservation Board, the National Association of State Chief Administrators, and the State Rate Committee.

Prior to her service in state government, Ireland worked in local government as the assistant to the mayor of Provo City. She has served on the Provo-Orem Chamber of Commerce and was the first woman to be elected chairperson of the Utah County Republican Party.

Raylene became a charter member of the Women In Management Council, and would later receive their "Outstanding Woman" recognition award. She was appointed to the Judicial Nominating Committee, and was the chair of the Freedom Festival Awards Gala for five years. She was also a PTA reading tutor at her children's elementary school.

From 1978 to 1985, Raylene was vice-president of Ireland and Associates, a family-run manufacturing firm. An alumna of Brigham Young University, she is married to Ward J. Ireland and currently resides in Lindon, Utah. She and her husband are the parents of seven children.

The Utah State Senate formally confirmed Raylene Ireland's appointment on April 24.

# NAICS is coming. . . NAICS is coming. . .

## Are you prepared for a big change?

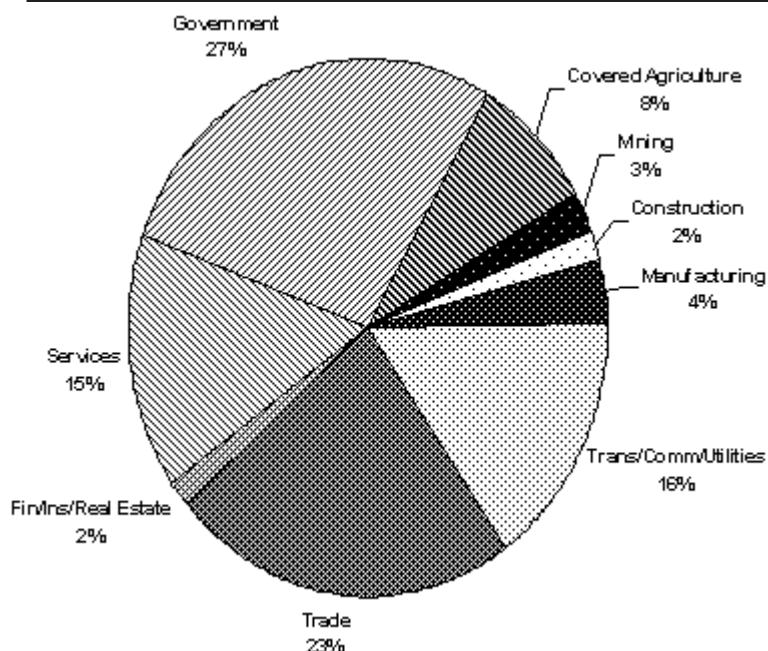
If you are familiar with how businesses are assigned an industrial classification, like manufacturing or retail trade or services, then you will need to retrain your thought process. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) coding system, which had served this nation well since its inception in the 1930's, has become outdated. As you know, our economy is much different now than the way it looked in the 1930's, so it's time to adjust how we classify today's businesses.

This is being accomplished with the introduction of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), a federal system that not only partners with our Canadian and Mexican neighbors, but is more in tune with our new and emerging industries. An unfortunate consequence of this needed change is that the NAICS system presents such a drastic change that its comparison against historic SIC numbers is difficult. Total employment is comparable, but the subcomponents are where the historical division occurs.

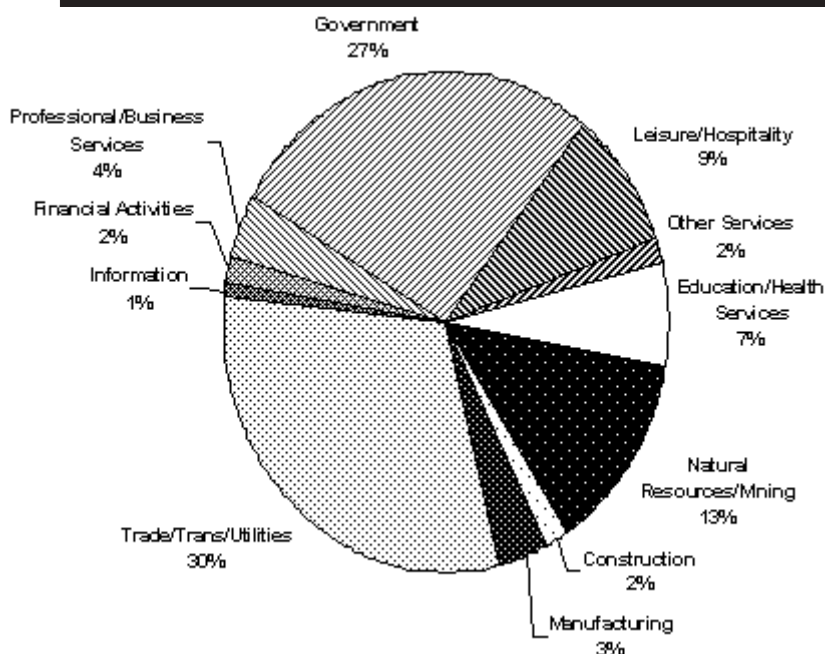
Workforce Services has set the publication of 2002 employment data as the first time economic growth will be measured using the NAICS system. As Bob Dylan once penned, "The times they are a changing." So be prepared to retrain your thought process and take a fresh new look at Utah's economic makeup.

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>

## Millard County 2001 SIC Employment Distribution



## Millard County 2001 NAICS Employment Distribution





# Employment

## Millard County 2001

### "NAICS" Industry Breakdown

	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>
<b>Total Covered Employment*</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>3,889</b>
<b>Goods Production</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>709</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	510	487	510
<i>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting</i>	404	420	413
<i>Mining</i>	106	67	97
Construction	69	71	64
Manufacturing	133	128	135
<b>Service Production</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>3,180</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,205	1,209	1,197
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	86	81	85
<i>Retail Trade</i>	556	554	549
<i>Transportation and Warehousing</i>	77	80	79
<i>Utilities</i>	486	494	484
Information	30	26	28
Financial Activities	64	68	65
Professional and Business Services	160	186	160
Educational, Health and Social Services	254	260	262
Leisure and Hospitality	351	336	346
Other Services	66	64	66
Government	1,010	1,087	1,056
<i>Federal</i>	129	101	106
<i>State</i>	114	114	109
<i>Local</i>	767	872	841

\* Employment "covered" under the Employment Security Act. Includes some, but not all, agriculture.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

p = Preliminary

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services.



# State of Utah

## DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SERVICES

140 East 300 South  
PO Box 45249  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

03-13WM-0602

Equal Opportunity Employment Program auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Call (801) 526-9240. Individuals with speech and/or hearing impairments may call the state relay at 1-800-346-4128.



# Utah!

*Where ideas connect™*



The mission of the Utah Department of Workforce Services is to provide quality, accessible, and comprehensive employment-related and supportive services responsive to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community.

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***We welcome your comments, questions and feedback!***